Gil. Burton, esq.

REGISTER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

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From the Raleigh Register.

DEBATE ON THE BANK QUESTION,

Which took place in the House of Commons, from Dec. 29, to Jan. 6.

Continued.

Mr. NASH observed, from the patience with which the house had listened to other gentlemen who had at different times addressed them on the subject now under consideration, he trusted he should be heard with like indulgence. Indeed, from the importance of the measure proposed, he had no doubt, late as it was in the session, and jaded as members must be, they would willingly hear any one who wished to address them. The subject, sir, is one of deep and general interest—to us, to the full amount of our characters for intelligence and firmness, and to the people at large, to the full amount of all their social and domestic comfort. It remains to be decided, sir, whether, true to our trusts, we shall pursue that course which the interests of our constitutents demands, or yielding to the denunciations and threats which have been so often thundered in our ears upon this floor, shrink from the performance of our duty, and pass this destructive bill. Pass it, sir, and from the mountains to the sea-shore, it will be felt and deplored. It is not my intention, sir, in addressing the house at this time, to discuss the several constitutional and legal questions which have arisen in the course of former debates, upon other bills. If the arguments of the gentleman from Newbern have failed to carry conviction home to those who heard him, it would indeed be folly in me to attempt it. I shall not therefore stop to inquire whether this legislature can, in direct violation of the constitution of the United States, of our own state, and of the repeated decisions of the highest judicial tribunals known to our country, pass laws of confiscation, or *ex post facto* or laws violating the obligation of contracts. Nor shall I stop to inquire whether it be the law, as has been asserted, that upon the dissolution of a charter, the real estate held by the corporation reverts to the grantor, the personal to the sovereignty of the country, and that as a consequence of such dissolution the debts due both to and from the company, are extinguished. Nor shall I inquire whether the specifications of offensive and illegal acts on the part of the officers of this institution, are such as, if judicially ascertained, will result in a judgment of forfeiture of their franchise; but shall, for the present, take it for granted that the charters are forfeited—that these consequences do not follow—that we have a right, a legal and constitutional right, to pass the bill on your table, and confine myself to the inquiry *ought it* to pass? It has become fashionable for the gentlemen who address the house upon this subject, to inform us in what relation they stand to these institutions as stockholders or debtors, and it seems to be the opinion of some, that in order that their opinions should have due weight, that they become the trumpeters of their own independence. In compliance with this new requisition, permit me to say, I am not and never was a stockholder in the State Bank, nor am I its debtor as principal or security. My name does not, to my knowledge, appear upon its books. I have therefore no other interest in this matter than that which pertains to me as a citizen of the country. I am not, sir, the apologist of this bank. I believe its affairs have been greatly mismanaged—that its officers have resorted to measures disreputable to themselves, injurious to the character of the state, and oppressive to its dealers—I am not its advocate to show that the acts complained of are not forbidden by its charter, were necessary to the safety of the institution, and not injurious to the community at large. I am here, sir, as the representative of a portion of the sovereignty of this state; and as an advocate for the people at large, I do most solemnly warn gentlemen of the tremendous results of the bill upon your table if passed into a law, and do most earnestly beseech them, in their blind fury against this bank, not to lose sight of what is due to the citizens of the state. It will be recollected, sir, that the bill now under consideration is essentially different from the one proposed by the gentleman from Granville. By that plan, the banks were to be plundered of all their property of every species, and the proceeds confiscated to the use of the state, a joint corporater in each institution, and equally answerable, in conscience and justice, for every act of fraud, injustice and oppression. Nay further, a bill in equity was to be filed by the attorney general, the object of which was, as was suspected, to wrench from some of these corporators their superfluous wealth. This was the original plan—and one of more gross and stupendous iniquity never was presented to the legislature of North Carolina. It has been aptly designated, the plan of rapine and plunder. This plan was altered, and the chancery part stricken out—and on yesterday, sir, we were presented by the gentlemen who have combined to remedy the diseases of the body politic with the present.—Stript, it is true, of the odious and disgraceful features of the original plan, (but still fraught with danger and destruction to the community.) and for this partial return to virtue and good sense, we are indebted, I presume, to the gentleman from Mecklenburg. I have known him, sir, long, and known him well, and was satisfied *he* was too sound both of head and heart, to sanction the first or second bill. The measure now proposed, pays a silent homage to the argument of the gentleman from Newbern, by abandoning the principles against which he reasoned, and recognizing as true, the doctrine so much declaimed against, of the debts due from and to the banks, by a dissolution of the charters.

[Here Mr. Potter, rose to explain.—Mr. N. resigned the floor. Mr. P. observed he owed it to himself and the gentlemen who had assisted in framing this bill, to state distinctly, that they retained their opinions heretofore expressed, that the debts would not be extinguished, and that the clause alluded to, was inserted from abundant caution.]

Mr. N. resumed by observing he had nothing to do with the private opinions of gentlemen, nor had he made any allusion to them. Nor would it be proper for him so to do—he could look at and notice gentlemen's opinions, only as they were made public property. He had stated, that the bill recognized the correctness of the opinions pronounced by the gentleman from Newbern, for it expressly provides that the debt shall not be extinguished. The gentleman from Granville says, this clause was inserted from abundant cautio—caution sir—and yet we have been told on this floor repeatedly by that gentleman, that the stockholders in this bank had already derived from their stock more than the law allows—that all over is unjust—and that they ought not only to lose what is now due them, but be made to disgorge their iniquitous gains. But, sir, to return to this bill—its friends tell us they have two objects in view, one is the punishment of those interested in the State Bank for the improprieties of their conduct, and the other to give relief to the people. Will it effectuate either of their objects? I think it can be clearly shown it will do neither. The first object is the punishment of the banks. Let us see how far and in what way it works this end. We have been told officially on this floor that the bank is solvent, and only so through the solvency of its debtors; and the ability of its debtors to meet their engagements at the bank, rests upon the indulgence which may be extended to them. And we have heard day after day, that there is in the community one general clamor against this institution in particular—that it is odious, and sir, we have found that no devotion to public service, no brilliancy of talent or purity of life and morals, are sufficient to protect the individuals connected with it, however innocent of the obnoxious acts complained of, from loss of public confidence, or shield them from gross insinuation. Sir, this odium and clamour does exist, and the State Bank officers cannot be ignorant of it. By a public report, they have proclaimed to the world that their stocks yields them little or no profit, that it would be better for each one to have the management of his own money—that it is due to themselves and to their debtors to begin to wind up their affairs, and they have given public notice that they will call in their debts at one tenth of the whole every ninety days. This resolution, sir, I cannot but think, injudicious and ill timed. It has increased the fears and discontents of the community, and a general inability to comply with it, is felt and expressed; and we have been repeatedly told, it is our duty to interfere and to prevent the execution of this destructive measure. And, sir, what does this bill propose? Monstrous as it may appear, it actually compels the state either to collect the whole of the debts due this institution immediately, and to distribute them among the stockholders, and thereby ruin the community, or to give indulgence to the debtors, and guarantee their solvency to the bank. Is this the fact, sir, or is it not? I beg gentlemen to take up the bill, and accompany me while I read the second section. (Mr. Nash here read the 2d section.) By this section, upon a judgment of forfeiture being rendered, and I am taking it for granted, sir, that the gentlemen reporting this bill are too profoundly versed in the constitution and laws of their country, and with the evidence before them, not to know what will be the judgment of the court—commissioners are to be appointed, whose duty it shall be to proceed to collect the debts due the institution, and after paying the claims upon it, to distribute the proceeds with due attention to the rights of all the parties concerned. The commissioners must proceed to collect—there is no alternative, no provision in the bill for the renewal of notes, nor mode pointed out by which it is to be done. Let it be recollected, sir, that although this assembly is a political body, your court of justice are not. Pass this bill, institute this prosecution as you legally may—place these individuals at the bar of justice, and their rights at once become sacred. The idle declamation to which we have this session been compelled often to listen, will pass by them as the idle wind, and though passion and clamour may clamour without, the ear will not be more deaf than your judges in listening to any but the law and the evidence. Look to their warrant, the act we pass, and there find themselves directed to proceed with a due regard to the rights of all parties. What will be those rights? That the debtor shall pay when the time agreed on has expired. Sir, I have assumed that your judges are honest men—that they have sworn to execute the law without favor or affection, they will obey this law as far as it is constitutional so to do. Are the people able to pay immediately what they owe the State Bank? Sir, it is well known they are not. The people, according to official statements on your table, owe this institution $2,500,000. It has in circulation something under $1,000,000. Suppose the whole of this sum in this state, and to be applied to the extinguishment *pro tanto* of the debt, there then would be left a debt of $1,500,000 to be discharged. And how is this to be done? It cannot be done. What then, sir, is the consequence? that in twelve months after the passage of this bill into a law, the real property now owned by the debtors of this institution, together with their slaves and other personal property, will have passed into the hands of these lordly stockholders, as they are termed. This must be the case, for they will be the only bidders—there will be none others in market. But, sir, suppose your judges not to be honest men—suppose them regardless of their official duty, and to grant indulgence, either by not collecting the notes due the institution, or by erecting themselves into a Banking Concern, and renewing the notes so due. What, in that case, would be the result. The state of North Carolina, by every principle of honour and justice, would be bound to guarantee to the State Bank the solvency of its debtors. Let it be recollected that the State Bank is no party to our act—her consent is neither asked for nor permitted. Your judges and commissioners are your agents, over whose acts, the bank has no control.

If, then, by their improper conduct, either with or withouut your sanction, a loss accrues, upon whom is that loss to fall? By the clearest principles of justice and of law, upon the party appointing. We will suppose a case. A. and B. are partners in trade, and by the articles of agreement it is provided, that upon a dissolution of the copartnership, A. shall wind up and settle the business. A dissolution does take place, and A. appoints C. his agent to collect the debts, and by his negligence or improper conduct, debts are lost—upon whom is the loss to fall? Shall B. who had no agency in appointing him, and to whom he is not accountable, be burthened with a share of the loss, or shall A. bear the whole? Most clearly A. shall bear the whole. And will it be pretended that the state is not bound by the same principles of justice which bind her citizens? Will she take by violence, and with the strong hand, from one of her citizens the management of his own business, entrust it to an agent of her own appointment, and then refuse to make good any loss that may, through his negligence, be sustained? And if she would not do this iniquity to a single one, will she do it to many? This then, sir, is the mode of punishment which is proposed by these gentlemen for the State Bank. You relieve them from all the additional odium which the collection of their debts will accumulate upon them, and kindly take it upon your own shoulders. They are willing to give their debtors two and a half years to pay. You undertake to collect for them what is due immediately, or to stand between them and all loss from delay in collecting. Is this legislature prepared to adopt it? True, by one mode of procedure, you do effectually ruin the bank as an institution, but in a mode that makes the heart sick to contemplate—the first victims must be its debtors. By the other, you pledge to the bank the faith of the state to make good its debts. I ask again, sir, are gentlemen prepared to take either stand? I [illegible] stockholder in this [illegible] my eyes to the [illegible]s measure, if [illegible] the communi[illegible]ppose that [illegible] process [illegible]ld go into [illegible]rter. You [illegible]hich some [illegible] to covet, the [illegible]e dust the hap[illegible]y. I think, sir, I [illegible] to the house that this bill [illegible] does not punish the bank; or if it does, it is effected in a mode which I am certain a majority of this house cannot, will not sanction.

Let us now see what relief it provides for the people. The people of North Carolina owe the State Bank a debt of 2,500,000 dollars; the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks one of 2,000,000 dollars; and to the Branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, a debt of 1,000,000 dollars—making an aggregate of bank debt of 5,500,000 dollars. We will not inquire, sir, whether they were compelled to go in debt to the banks, or whether, as freemen, they contracted them because they chose so to do, or whether, as honest men, they ought to pay them; but will confine our inquiry, for the present, to the sources from which they are to derive the means of making payment. The Branch of the United States Bank at Fayetteville throws very few of its notes into circulation—what is their amount I know not. The State Bank has in circulation something under 1,000,000 dollars, the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks about 530,000 dollars. Suppose the whole of these sums now within the state (a very improbable supposition) and the people have a circulating medium of about 1,500,000 dollars. It is then evident, that time to them is all important—time, sir, time to them is life, liberty, independence. Press them, and you destroy them—they cannot pay this immense debt if immediately called on. Does this bill give them time? Does it postpone the day of payment? Does it provide for the renewal of the notes of debtors? Does it provide who shall renew them—to whom they shall be made payable and where? Does it increase the means of payment? If so, in what part of the bill is the provision to be found? If then it neither increases the means by which the people are to be enabled to pay their debts, nor prolongs the day of payment, I beseech gentlemen to point out in what the relief consists. There is, sir, nothing in the bill carrying relief to the people; on the contrary, it carries swift destruction.

One more remark upon this part of the subject, and I will leave it. Suppose this bill to pass, and suppose the stockholders of the state to be unwilling to trust the commissioner whom your judges may appoint—his responsibilities will be immense. Or suppose them unwilling to trust the pledged faith of the state to make good his defalcations, or the solvency of their debtors. The faith of the state has before this, sir, been put at hazard by political quacks. And suppose the judicial inquiry to pass through the several tribunals to whose jurisdiction it may be subjected—a considerable length of time must elapse before a final decision can be had. What course can or will the bank pursue in the mean time? It is impossible for me to say what course they *will* pursue—but I can readily perceive what course they can pursue, sir. They can shut up their doors and refuse to renew the paper of their debtors, and commence an immediate collection; or they may divide among themselves their stock of notes, and each take his share and sue in his individual name. What is to prevent it? Does the present bill? Suppose an action brought by the bank—under those circumstances, where would the debtor go for relief? To a chancellor? What would be the answer of a chancellor to an application for an injunction, upon the ground that the bank had forfeited its charter, and that process had issued, and was then pending to repeal it? It would be, that as long as the charter was unrepealed, the corporation could not be disturbed in the enjoyment of the legal rights existing under it, except for equities growing out of the contract—and that if the charter were vacated, the bank was working no injury to its debtor, for the state would be bound to collect for the benefit of the stockholders—but suppose it alleged, that by the 3d section of the bill, the bank is restrained from transferring its evidences of debt. You would be told that no man, nor set of men, in this country, can be legally punished for offences until the existence of the offence is legally ascertained—that until the judgment of the court pronounced them guilty, the law deemed them innocent; and that it is not the province of this legislature to adjudge the cause, or inflict the punishment. In every point of view, then, sir, in which I can consider this bill, I cannot perceive that it in any respect answers the objects of its advocates. To my apprehension, it is but a compound of absurdity.

I have thus far, sir, confined my remarks upon the bill before you, to the effects which it is calculated to have on the State Bank, and those immediately connected with it, as debtors. Is this the only, or the most important view which is to be taken of it? Are these the only individuals, or the only interests, to be affected by this bill if passed into a law? Far, very far from it. By nearly all the gentlemen who have preceded me in this debate, the subject has been discussed, as if these institutions and their creditors were the persons alone to be effected by our measures. Sir, has the state of North Carolina no thing at stake—of character or interest? Have those of her citizens who have no connection with this bank, no interest in the question we are discussing? These are important inquiries,—which it becomes us to make with all deliberation—and which, as guardians of the public weal, we are not permitted to disregard. Let it be recollected, that the state of North Carolina is a stockholder to a larger amount than any other in this bank; that she has derived large profits from it; that her treasurer is *ex officio* a member of the board of directors; that by the charter, he has a right to an inspection of the books every three months,—and that annually reports are laid before the legislature. If these nefarious transactions have taken place, why have they been permitted to sleep until now? If usurious gains have been made, into whose coffers have they flowed? If oppression has been practised, to whose benefit has it been done? If a traffic in their own notes has been indulged in to the disgrace of the institution, and to the swelling of the coffers of the stockholders,—who, I ask you, of those stockholders have had their coffers the most richly filled? Sir, the citizens of this state do not constitute the only tribunal who will sit in judgment upon the transactions of this day. The people of the United States are lookers on, and they will be impartial judges—and if there be disgrace, much, I fear, it will not all be found adhering to the skirts of the bank. To the people at large, this bill is deeply important. The revenue of the state is about 120,000 dollars; half this sum is derived from the banks, either in the shape of taxes or dividends accruing to the state as a stockholder. In the State Bank we have stock to the amount of 320,900 dollars, and in the other banks to the amount of 39?,600 dollars. The bill before us, we are told, is the commencement of a system which proposes the destruction of all—for the report of the minority of the bank committee assumes, that all have sinned, and by their resolution they propose the same punishment for all. The destruction of the banks, or of either of them, involves necessarily the loss of that portion of the revenue derivable from that particular source—and of course we

must, in order to supply the deficiency, resort either to loans or taxes—and ultimately the taxes must be raised. What is lost to the revenue by the destruction of the banks, must be paid by the people out of their own pockets. Are we prepared to throw this additional burthen upon them, and are the people prepared to meet and bear it? Pass this bill, and you destroy at a stroke 712,500 dollars of productive property belonging to the people. Have we a right to do it? And we strike from the revenue from 30,000 to 40 000 dollars, which must be drawn from the pockets of the farmers of the country. They must pay it; and yet we are told the object of this bill is to relieve the people—we relieve them by doubling their taxes! Where is your literary fund—your fund for internal improvement? All invested in the stock of these institutions—your university—all—all to be sacrificed to a blind fury against individuals, whom you cannot reach but at an expense fearful to look at—upon whom you cannot inflict one blow, without inflicting upon yourself a dozen. But, sir, again, it is not alone through their public property and taxation that this measure is to reach the people and be felt by them.

The history of every civilized nation has taught us, that it is dangerous to tamper with the circulating medium, and all violent measures with respect to it, operate to the injury of the community at large, and particularly of that portion least capable of bearing it—I mean the poor. I have already mentioned that the people are indebted to these institutions to the amount of 5,500,000 dollars, and that they have in circulation about 1,500 000 dollars, which constitutes nearly the whole of the circulating medium of the country—pass this bill, and you at once strike out of existence, as to any useful purpose, the whole mass of the State Bank paper, leaving to the people but about 330,000 dollars of Newbern and Cape Fear notes, with which to make payment to the banks, and answer the ordinary expenses to which every man is liable. At the meeting of the legislature, State Bank paper was at a discount out of 1¼ per cent. since the commencement of this discussion it has sunk to ten. The pledge contained in this bill on the part of the state to make it good, cannot support it—the faith of the state has been always pledged for its redemption, and yet it has at times sunk to ten and fifteen per cent. before this. In five years after the paper money of '77 was emitted, for the redemption of which the faith of the state was pledged, it sunk 800 for 1; and in the year '82, it was by a public act of the legislature scaled at that rate. Sir, the paper of the State Bank will, from the passage of this bill, cease to be of any value except in paying debts to that institution. But, sir, this is not all the evil—the shock to the public credit will be such, that the paper of the other banks will cease to act as a circulating medium, and the little that is now afloat, will by those banks be immediately withdraw from circulation—they will be obliged to do it. Self-preservation, the first law of nature, will compel it, and thus, sir, we shall present the singular and alarming spectacle of a people vastly indebted, and without any thing like a circulating medium. Your merchants will be the first victims—their foreign creditors seeing the situation of public credit, will become alarmed for their debts. Every cent that is due then will be demanded, and payment will be coerced not in the paper of the state, but in gold and silver and United States money.—The merchant must call upon his debtors, and must be paid in that which will enable him to free himself. The debtor of the merchant, if possible, must and will save himself through the aid of him who is indebted to him—and thus, sir, the ruin will run through all the links of society. Sir, many hard laboring men from the counties in which you and I live, are now, at this moment, on their return from market, with the proceeds of their year's toil in their pockets. In what money have they been paid? In your State Bank paper. They are hurrying home, flushed with the hope of discharging their merchants' accounts—blacksmiths' bills. Perhaps an execution is levied on their property, and time has been given to get their produce to market. They return, sir, to find their honest hope blasted. They are told this bill has passed, and their bank paper is worthless—they must procure the gold and silver, or United States money. In bitterness of heart, they will curse the folly and presumption which has wrought their ruin. Executions will be turned loose, and officers will be directed to receive in payment nothing but that which the people cannot command, and the poor will be delivered over to the rich, bound hand and foot—in twelve months a revolution will have been produced never before witnessed in any country in the same space of time. Property, sir, will have changed hands. The rich can go to Petersburg, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Charlston, and there by their property and their credit, procure the gold and silver. The poor man cannot. N. Carolina will cease to be a country in which a poor man can live, or if he does remain, it will be as a servant to the wealthy. Yes, sir, in a short time, the hardy yeomanry of the country will cease to be the independent owners of the soil, and if they remain in the land of their birth, must sink into vassals and dependant tenants.

Sir, it may be said that this is but the forebodings of a disturbed imagination. It may be so—let gentlemen, however, recollect what is fancy to-day may become history to-morrow. Will any gentleman say that these results will not flow from the measure proposed, and if they can, shall we venture it? Without the promise of any good, shall we, for the idle purpose of vengeance, risk these tremendous consequences? Vengeance, sir!—and upon whom?—Upon the orphan and the widow whose all is invested in these banks—whose daily bread depends upon the profits they derive from their dividends—who are guiltless in the sight of God and man of the nefarious acts complained of. Yes, sir, pass your bill, and like the strong man in sacred history, you will spread around you one vast ruin, overwhelming alike the innocent and the guilty, and throughout your borders will be heard but one voice, that of lamentation and woe!

To be continued.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

New York, May 5

By the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, arrived last evening, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are favored with London papers to the 31st of March, and a Price Current of the same date. They are also favored with an extract of a letter from Liverpool of the 28th.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill was read a third time in the house of commons on the 30th, and passed by a vote of 320 to 142—majority 178. On Mr Peel being proposed by the speaker to carry the bill to the house of lords for concurrence, there was a general cheering, many of the members [illegible] by the hand, and [illegible] gratulations.

The Irish [illegible] ment bill, [illegible] and passed [illegible]

The hou[illegible] for some t[illegible] and against nothing had [illegible] dicate the streng[illegible] ject. It was sup[illegible] would exceed 50, [illegible] would have its final reading on the [illegible] of April.

Ministers have been in active communication from an early hour this morning. The Duke of Wellington has, since his return from Windsor, been visited by most of his colleagues. The result of his interview with his majesty, has not of course transpired; it is, however, confidently stated to have been of a most interesting and vitally important nature. The premier sent several messenges for the lord president to attend him this morning, previous to that noble lord's arrival at his office. Rumors are to day more prevalent than yesterday.

Great rejoicings have taken place at Venice, in consequence of that place being declared a free port.

Letters from Gibraltar state that many merchants had left that place to establish themselves in the free port of Cadiz.

The Courier of March 26, says—"The Ambassadors of France and England will repair forthwith to Constantinople, the emperor of Russia having consented that the representatives of these two states shall carry on, in the name of the three powers, the negotiations relative to the execution of the treaty of London. Much remains to be done on this subject, and many difficulties to be overcome. But we must believe that the benefit of their return to Constantinople will not be confined to the Greek question. Being on the spot, they can take advantage of any favorable opportunity for disposing the porte to open a negotiation with Russia for the settlement of all the differences between them."

London, March 31.

Consols for account are to-day at 87½.

A messenger arrived last night with despatches from Mr. Stratford Canning, at Naples. It is said that gentleman is to be relieved in his embassy by Mr. Gordon, brother of Lord Aberdeen. It is probable Mr. Gordon will proceed to Constantinople.

It was said that Sir F. Adam, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, had gone to Joanina to confer with Redschid Pacha (the new Grand Vizier) relative to the affairs of Greece. General Diebitsch, the successor of the Russian General Wittgenstein, was about attacking Giurgevo, the only Turkish port on the left bank of the Danube. After this attack he intended to throw a bridge over the river and proceed with the siege of Rudschuck; after which the army would advance to join the division cantoned at Varna and Paravadi, and endeavour to force the passage of the Balkan, and penetrate to Constantinople.

Catholic Concessions.—In the house of Lords on the 23d of March, lord King, in presenting petitions in favour of concession, said that such was the mode of getting up petitions, that a boy passing through the town of Exeter and seeing an immense crowd of persons going into a house to sign a petition against the Catholics, asked his companion to accompany him to sign the said petition also; the companion at first demurred, but after a little persuasion consented. After they got in, the boy took up his companion's paw, for he was a dog, put a pen into it, and wrote John Rover—immense laughter—and the petition prayed that the Protestant Constitution might be preserved as it was constituted in 1668.

Lord Eldon—No doubt the dog wagged his tail after having done it. (Continued loud laughter.)

Reported Expedition against Mexico.

A letter from Havanna, under date of April 2d, published in the New Orleans Advertiser, of the 13th, says, "In reply to your question respecting the expedition from hence, with the object of restoring Mexico to its rightful owners, I have to say that we have the fullest hope of its consummation. The last mail a few days only arrived, gives us to understand, that there were embarking on the last of Feb. from Cadiz, 12 battalions of 1600 men each, bound to the Island of Cuba—and the Captain General had received orders to put ready all the troops disposable, and to embark the same on board, under the direction of Admiral Laborde, with positive orders to be off the Cape of San Antonio, towards the last of May. The expedition that sailed out from Spain, is under the convoy of the Hero, 74, the frigates Iberia and Paz. The object of this expedition is the re-conquest of Mexico—six thousand foot will embark on board of Admiral Laborde's fleet."

Important Rumour.—There is a [illegible] town, that Spain is about recognizing the independence of the South American states, and that to secure some peculiar advantages she will make a demonstration upon some other old possessions with a naval and military force. A letter from Havanna, of the 21 of April, repeats the account published here some days since from English papers, that an armament is fitting out at Cadiz, for Cuba. The inhabitants of Cadiz, it was said in English accounts, were to pay the cost of the expedition in gratitude [illegible] Majesty having made Cadiz a [illegible] It will be well for Ferdinand [illegible] ize the independence of the [illegible] merican States even at this late

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

New York, May 6.

A distressing accident happened yesterday afternoon, arising from the disgusting practice of suffering swine to run at large in the streets. A litter of piglings, passing through Henry street with their grunting dam, attracted the attention of a child about three years of age, which imediately set about cultivating an intimacy by running among them, and striving to catch them in its little arms. The familiarity not meeting with the approbation of the swinish mother, she commenced a most furious attack upon the infant—mangling it shockingly, actually tearing out one of its eyes, and, but for the interference of some persons passing by, would have killed it on the spot.

Gazette.

Boston, May 5, 1829.

The store of Messrs. Crocker, Seaver & Co. in India street, was the scene of a rather singular robbery on Saturday night. On entering the store yesterday morning, some things were found out of place, and the change which was left in the money drawer (about $10 or 12.) was missing. An examination was commenced to ascertain what had actually been taken. A person, who went into the cellar, discovered a pair of boots lying near a brandy cask, and stooped to pick them up; but judge his surprise when he found there was a *being in human shape* attached to them? On bringing the fellow to the light, he was recognized as one who was seen lying on the outside cellar door, on Saturday afternoon, and who with an accomplice, (as it appears by his confession.) slipped down and was locked in. After rifling the money drawer, they shared their booty, and while one made his escape, the other sipped brandy until he was *dead drunk*, and very contentedly lay down by the cask, where he was found, as above stated, and committed to jail.

Charleston, May 12.

Shocking Accident.—Last evening about half past 8 o'clock, a number of boys were playing with the Car on the Rail Road, at Chisolm's wharf; several of them got upon the Car, while others put it in motion—one, a lad about 11 or 12 years of age, whose name we understand is "Moore," in endeavouring to jump off, one of his legs was caught between the spokes of a wheel and brought with such force against the beam of the carriage as to entirely sever the leg from the body, a little below the knee. The limb fell on one side of the wheel, and the body of the boy on the other. Assistance was immediately rendered by the neighbours, the leg bound above the knee, and the boy was taken to his parents in a condition that renders his recovery doubtful.

It may be proper to remark, that the Car had been secured by those employed in using it, but the fastening had subsequently been broken by the boys, which gave rise to the melancholy accident.

Courier.

From a Foreign Paper.

Extraordinary Accident.—A letter, dated Nantau, Feb. 17, gives the following account of an extraordinary death by accident, leading to results still more extraordinary, which has taken place recently near Geneva:—A carter belonging to the department of Ain, who is in the habit of travelling between Bourg and Geneva, was accosted at some distance from the latter town, by a poor woman, who seemed to be exhausted from fatigue, and who begged of him to allow her to get into the cart, that she might reach Geneva before the gates were closed for the night. The carter consented, and the woman got into the cart, and lay down, covering herself over with straw, and drawing close round her head the hood of her cloak, to preserve herself from the cold. In a short time her snoring announced that she was enjoying the most profound repose. On coming to a steep hill close to Geneva, the carter got down to lock the wheel, and on reaching the bottom of the hill, he took off the sabat, a heavy iron shoe placed under one of the wheels whilst descending the hill, and, instead of hooking it under the cart, in its usual place, he, being so near the end of his journey, threw it into the cart. On arriving at the gates of the town he recollected the poor woman, and called to her to come down and go about her business; but, receiving no reply to his repeated calls, he got up on one of the wheels, and, in no very gentle manner, pulled her by the legs, crying out—"Good woman, good woman, come, be stirri g;" but the good woman neither stirred nor spoke; when the carter, fearing something was wrong, got into the cart, and raising her up, discovered that she was a corpse. He gave the alarm, and in a short time, a physician and a municipal officer arrived, when it was discovered that her death had been caused by a blow on the temple, which blow was given by the heavy iron wheel shoe, which the carter, forgetting at the moment, that there was any one in the cart, had thrown into it. As they proceeded with the examination of the body, one exclaimed—"O! this woman is a man!" which was shortly followed by another of, "Here is a dagger and pistols!" This led to still more minute search, when there was found, in one of the pockets, a letter, telling the pretended woman to repair, about twelve o'clock that night, to a certain chateau, not far from Geneva, where there would be a plentiful booty, and sufficient aid to secure it. Information being given to the magistrates, a number of gendarmes were placed in ambuscade in the vicinity of the chateau, in question; and, about midnight, nine men, who approached it with great caution, were seized and handcuffed and footed. The inmates of the chateau were roused up; and the owner, a rich old gentleman, informed of the imminent danger he had been in, and the extraordinary accident that saved him from it. It is said that in the fullness of his gratitude, he immediately settled a pension, for the rest of his life, upon his unintentional saviour. A liberated convict, residing in the arrondissement of Nantua, was amongst the brigands taken.

Chief Officers of the U. States.

Since the establishment of the constitution of the United States, 1789, we have had seven presidents—seven vice-presidents—ten secretaries of state—nine secretaries of the treasury—thirteen secretaries of war—ten secretaries of the navy—seven post-masters general, and eleven attornies general. Of these seventy-four distinguished public officers, but two, we believe, have died in office, and these were both vice-presidents of the United States. As it is not probable that the officers herein enumerated have been attained at an earlier age than 50, the above statement would warrant the belief that we average the attainment of as great an age in this country, as is usual in any part of the world.

Dem. Press.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that the ship Pennsylvania now in progress at the navy yard in that city, "has three decks, independently of the spar deck, and is pierced for 160 guns, but will probably carry 200. With her complement of men, which will not be less than 1300 or 1400, her gigantic dimensions, rounding stern, and an able commander, she may literally sweep the seas, and woe be to the enemy who attempts to cope with her single handed. There are forty or fifty carpenters at work upon her at present, and our readers may form some idea of the work yet to be executed to render her fit for service, when we inform them that it would take 500 carpenters six months to accomplish all that is necessary. She is built after a model of Mr. Humphreys, naval architect, who was at great pains and expense in visiting the European navy yards, before he adopted the present plan. Mr. James Koen is the architect who has superintended the work generally. In the yard is the enormous ordnance, 42 pounders for the Pennsylvania, which lies in sullen silence, ready to have its fury roused at the call of the nation. The best bower anchor of the Pennsylvania weighs 10,171*l.*"

The following remarkable occurrence has been communicated for the Milledgeville Recorder: In Walton county, Georgia, some years ago, the father and son married sisters; a father and son died, and the same sisters have again married father and son.

A calculator in the American Daily Advertiser says, that there are 1,289 tippling shops in Philadelphia, who are attended by 6195 drunkards, who bring distress on 30,975 persons, being their wives and children.

The City Council of Boston has determined that the number of representatives from that city in the next legislature, shall be *fifty-five.*

It is expected that Florida will be admitted into the Union as a state, during the present administration.

The Creek Indians.—Colonel John Crowell, the late agent in the Creek nation, we are authorized to say, has been directed to remove his *agency* west of the Mississippi, to the country allotted to the emigrating Indians. He has very lately returned from Washington City, and has, we understand, a talk from the executive to the Creeks. *The president tells them that an agency will no longer be retained in their present nation; that it is his wish they should remove, and his determination to have their lands surveyed;* that inasmuch as the state of Alabama has extended her jurisdiction over them they will be throw without the protection of the general government, and that the only course left to be pursued is for them to remove. He also informs them, that such as are disposed to remain, shall have a strip of land set apart for them, but that they will be subject to the jurisdiction of that state in which the land may lie; but that such as remove will have continued to them the protection of the government. Capt. Walker, from whom we derive this information, further informs us, that a meeting of the Indians is to be held on the 28th inst. for the purpose of deciding on the president's instructions. Capt. W. thinks they will emigrate *en masse*, and that they will never plant another crop in their present country. He further states, that the extension of jurisdiction over them has had a most salutary effect, and that previous to the arrival of Col. Crowell 1000 had enlisted. Thus we are in a fair way of speedily acquiring the Indian country, the acquisition of which promises the greatest advantages to Montgomery.

Boston, May 7.

A real Vermonter.—A large wagon, with wheels standing eight or nine feet high, attracted the gaze of the multitude, in one of our business streets, yesterday afternoon. The great diameter of the wheels enables the teamster with a single pair of horses to transport a load of five tons of merchandise upon his vehicle, over the mountainous roads between this city and Montpelier, Vermont. The carriage at a little distance resembles a steam engine. A sailor in a red baize shirt, surveyed the machine from stem to stern, and swore that he had been to England and France, Spain and Portugal, besides making three whaling voyages, but that he had never fallen in with such a queer-rigged craft as this before.

All for love.—The news loving people of our village were favored, a few days since, with an incident which furnished food for conversation for a full half day. One evening this week, a sprucely dressed, ruddy cheeked Hibernian arrived at one of our best hotels in the stage, in company with a modest, pretty looking lady, of some sixteen or eighteen years of age. No one asked any questions concerning them, nor did their deportment lead to any remark. But when they were about to take their departure for the westward in the morning, a respectable looking elderly gentleman suddenly appeared, and claimed her as his daughter. Here was a catastrophe. The daughter screamed, the Irishman swore, and the injured and indignant parent suppressed as well as he could the wounded feelings which he was suffering. The scene being in a public room, attracted a goodly number of spectators, who saw at once the difficulty in the case.

The *blarney* and fine face of the gay Lothario had won, it seems, the too

susceptible heart of this "ladye faire," who, to show a proper spirit of devotion to her lover, and of romance to boot, turned out in the mud and mire of a March day, to ride to bliss in a stage coach, against the consent of her friends. But ere they had reached the contemplated Gretna Green forger of marriage bonds, they were interrupted by the unwelcome intrusion of the father. The lovers were of course separated. How the lady bore it, we know not, but we presume that she consoled herself with the comforting reflection that "the course of true love never runs smooth." As for the lover, he relapsed into a philosophic mood, and drank himself most profoundly drunk, in that way illustrating the song "that love is like the cholic cured with brandy O." The finale of the whole affair was, that the lover went to bed drunk, and the lady went home with her father. *Worcester Yeoman.*

Home made Thunder and Lightning.—A few weeks since, the good people that dwell in the little village of Triana, on the banks of the Tennessee, in the county of Madison, and state of Alabama, being much at a loss for the wherewithal to compete a *church*, resolved on a *dramatic* effort for the accomplishment of this *pious* purpose. Accordingly, after [illegible] deliberation, the tragedy of 'Pizarro' was selected. Thespians were found of the *Tragic* muse—and suitable preparations were made to *astonish, electrify* and *horrify* the eager and delighted multitude that flocked from the village and adjacent country to 'see a play.' For a while, our Thespians were 'at fault' about the representation of a *storm* that occurs in a very interesting part of the story. A storm without *thunder* and *lightning* would never do at all. At length, a piece of sheet iron and a quantity of powder were obtained, and it was supposed, that beating on one and flashing the other as an accompaniment, would be a 'most apt' imitation and could not fail of producing *effect*. The room was crowded to overflowing—the entertainment proceeded; and the storm in all its grandeur and magnificence, came on. Two of the *corps* were ready at their posts, to manufacture a due portion of thunder and lightning. Rap, rap, went the sheet iron—and it thundered! Flash went the powder—and it lightened! The children were alarmed—the ladies were *really* apprehensive that the flood of rain would burst upon them—while the men swore it was the most 'natural thing' they had ever seen in their lives. The *effect* was fine! At this critical moment the canister of powder took fire, and in an instant 'Jupiter Tonans' and his coadjutor of the 'forked element' were blown sky high. The 'red right arm' of the 'Thunderer' was somewhat lacerated, whilst he who, but a few minutes before, held the 'winged lightning' in his hand, now found himself burnt, scorched and singed in a very painful, though not dangerous manner. The sufferers were speedily conveyed home, and their wounds dressed—but during this painful operation, they uttered furious and bitter imprecations against *home-made thunder and lightning*. This thing of a flash of lightning slipping out of one's hand, and singing off his eye-lashes, burning his hair, blacking and scorching his face, is without dubity, a very *ugly* business, and should be carefully guarded against by all Thespians.

Nashville Gazette.

Advantages of Silk Clothes in damp weather.—In moist or damp weather, we feel oppressed and drowsy; because all moisture greedily absorbs our electricity, which is the buoyant cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non-conductor of electricity, to prevent its escape from the body; and this we have in silk, which is so excellent a non-conductor that the thunderbolt or the forked lightning, itself, could not pass through the thinest silk handkerchief, provided always that it be quite dry. Those, therefore, who are apt to become low-spirited and listless in damp weather, will find silk waistcoat, drawers and stockings, the most powerful of all cordials. Flannel is also good, but nothing so powerful as silk. Wash leather is likewise a good non-conductor of electricy, and may be used by those who prefer it. But silk is by far the best, and those who dislike to wear flannel next to the skin, will find equal benefit by substituting cotton shirts, draws and stockings, with silk ones over them; or where more heat is required, flannel ones between the cotton and the silk, for the silk should always be outermost. *Athenæum.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 20.

Our readers will learn with pleasure, that three boats loaded with cotton and flour, have descended the river from Haywood to Fayetteville. An accident occurred to one of the boats at Smilie's falls, occasioned by a fish trap which had been placed in the river without the knowledge of the party, and which was not observed until too late to avoid it; the boat ran foul of it and upset, but the cotton with which she was loaded was quickly picked up and secured, and no farther damage was sustained than the detention of the boats for a couple of days. The boats left Fayetteville on the 9th inst on their return to Haywood, laden with iron, salt, sugar, bacon, &c. The navigation of the Cape-Fear, between Fayetteville and Haywood, having been thus successfully commenced, we trust that the additional improvements which will be made during the present season, will insure its continuance, with profit to the enterprising citizens engaged in it, and great benefit to the people generally dispersed along the borders of that river.

It will also be seen, by a paragraph from the Raleigh Register, that the Neuse river has been navigated to within a few miles of Cobbs's mills thus opening a communication by water in that direction to Newbern.

These certainly are encouragements to a perseverance in the great work of internal improvements, and we hope they will not be lost on the people of Orange. The advantages of water communication have approached nigh unto us—almost to our door—and shall we not be roused into action? shall we make no effort also to become partakers in the same benefits? Let us feel the truth, that enterprise and skill can overcome all the obstacles we have to contend with, and unity of purpose and constancy of application will insure success.

We would remind our readers, that an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Orange is to be held at the court house in this place on Monday next. We hope all those friendly to internal improvements will endeavor to attend.

The appointment of Judge Toomer to the bench of the Supreme Court, seems to give general satisfaction. One objection only have we heard urged against him, and that is the infirmity of his health. In all other respects a perfect union of sentiment appears to prevail, giving force to the following summary of his character, drawn by the editor of the North-Carolina Journal.

"To sound and extensive legal attainments Judge Toomer unites polished and courtly manners—a mind richly stored with polite and classical literature—a pleasing address—a high sense of honor, united with the strictest integrity—a rich and copious flow of chaste elocution, and a diligence and attention to business, which is limited by nothing but his physical ability. His standing at the bar has been always elevated, and when, in his more youthful days, he held a seat on the bench of the Superior Courts of the state, he gave universal satisfaction, and was justly considered one of the brightest ornaments of that court."

Our friend of the Carolinian appears to be grieved that the clemency of the governor should have been extended to negro Adam, lately under sentence of death in Chatham county. To constitute burglary, (the crime for which he was condemned,) the house must be broken open "*after night.*" The evidence in this case seems to have left the question in some doubt, whether the act charged upon the prisoner was committed just *before*, or *after* dark. If the governor entertained such a doubt, he did right in extending mercy to the wretched culprit; it was for such purposes that the prerogative was placed in his hands. The law has meeted out, and wisely too, different punishments for the same act, committed at different points of time. In the one case, it is larceny only, and punishable with stripes; in the other case it assumes a higher grade of atrocity, for it puts life in jeopardy; it becomes burglary, and is punishable with death. In the one case, the lighter penalty is laid, for it is for the protection of property only; in the other, a more fearful punishment is inflicted, that its terrors may protect, not merely the property, but the lives of individuals. The burgler prowls about in the dark and still hours of the night, plundering where he can, and where resistance is offered, often securing his retreat by the commission of murder. To protect us from such intrusion, the law is made to draw around our dwellings its best protection, and to parade for our security its most awful penalties. It is true that sometimes, as in the present case, it may be difficult to determine to which class the offence belongs; it may be difficult to say whether the crime has been committed in the deep gloom of twilight, or in the scarcely deeper shades of night; but in all these cases the policy of the law is satisfied by a conviction for larceny. But the crimes are nevertheless distinctly and clearly defined; are different in their nature, and widely separated in their degrees of atrocity. Can it be truly said then, "that by the *technicalities* of the law—by a mere *quibble*—this fellow is likely to go unhanged, and justice be cheated of its victim?" He escaped, not because of the *ambiguity* of the law, not by its *technicalities*, or *quibbles;* but because he was condemned to the punishment annexed to a higher crime than the evidence would seem to justify. In the law, as applicable to this case, we can see no "ambiguity of language" by which villains may escape; and in the use which the governor has made of his prerogative of mercy, we can see no cause for censure. Surely *justice* does not require the forfeit of life, where the law inflicts only the penalty of stripes. And if sometimes, because of the insufficiency of human laws and the fallibility of human judgment, villains escape the punishment due to their crimes, is it therefore that *honest men* are the more liable to be caught in the "meshes" of the law, and become victims to the "ambiguity" of its language.

Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire, to whom the situation of minister to the court of Madrid has been offered, declines its acceptance; preferring, in the words of the New Hampshire Gazette, "his present situation, in the immediate service of the people of his native state, which permits at least the occasional enjoyment of his family circle, and the superintendence of the education of his children on American soil, to all the show and splendour attached to a European mission."

Mr. Livingston, the New York Enquirer says, declines accepting the situation of minister to France. Mr. Gallatin is now spoken of for that trust.

The report in circulation last week, that John H Henshaw, a clerk in the treasury department who lately committed suicide by cutting his throat, had left a memorandum implicating himself and others in the commission of frauds upon the treasury, appears to be altogether without foundation. He has left no memorandum of the kind, nor is there any foundation for the statement. So says the Intelligencer of the 9th inst.

Mr. Madison is the sole surviving member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and of the legislature which formed the constitution of the state of Virginia.

At a boat launch at Cheraw, S. C. on the 2d inst. as stated in the Cheraw Radical, a solid lump of North Carolina gold, moulded somewhat in the shape of a man, was exhibited in an erect position on the deck. The mass weighed 138 pounds, was worth about 35,000 dollars, and had been gathered from a mine in Montgomery county.

The Cumberland Civilian states, that "a number of gentlemen attached to the United States engineer corps, have arrived at that place. Their object is to proceed forthwith to survey the middle section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal route, and to ascertain the most favorable part of the mountain for a tunnel."

The Boston Journal mentions that the Captain of the steam boat Robin Hood, employed in carrying stone for the Quincy Rail Road Company, became entangled in one of the wheels, and was instantly crushed to death.

Richard Johnson, for the murder of Uriah Newman, and Catharine Cashiere, for the murder of Susan Anthony, were executed in New York on the 7th inst. pursuant to sentence; both of them without that composure which the near prospect of death was supposed to create.

Raleigh, Ma[illegible]

Appointment of Supreme Court J[illegible]

The Executive Council met in this city on Thursday last, for the purpose of appointing a judge of the Supreme Court of this state, in the place of chief justice Taylor, deceased, and adjourned on the following day. The following members attended: Gideon Alston, Archibald M'Bryde, Thomas Kenan and George W. Jeffreys, esqrs. being a bare quorum of the council. After several ballotings, in each of which the votes were equally divided between Thomas Ruffin and Henry Seawell, esqrs. the name of John D. Toomer, esq. of Fayetteville, was added to the nomination; when, on the first ballot, he received the unanimous vote of the council. He was then recommended to the governor, who appointed him accordingly.

Yesterday a letter was received from Judge Toomer by the governor, notifying him of his acceptance of the appointment. *Star.*

From the Raleigh Register.

We have the satisfaction to learn, that the improvements on the Cape-Fear river above Fayetteville, under the superintendance of James Mebane, esq. are carried on with that degree of energy and attention which promises to insure a successful issue. Indeed, the navigation of the river from Haywood to Fayetteville, which was formerly considered altogether impracticable, seems now not to be very difficult. We are informed that a few days since, three boats, laden with flour and cotton, and having each on board four hands, left Haywood, the river being low, and descended to Buck-horn Falls, entered the canal, unloaded near Branson's mill, then passed the Falls, reloaded, and made their way down the river without difficulty, until they arrived at a sluice near Smilie's Falls, which had been cleared out by the hands which worked on the river last fall. Here, not expecting any obstruction, the boatmen attempted to enter the sluice; but some person having carelessly erected a fish stand, which could not be seen until the boats were nearly on it, the muddy water passing over its top one of the boats, laden with thirty bales of cotton, capsized by coming in contact with it. Fortunately no damage was sustained more serious than the detention of the boats two days. In that time the boat was raised and reloaded; and no other accident happened in the descent to Campbelton, where the cargoes were readily disposed of. On their return, the boats took up considerable freight, consisting in part of 3000 lbs. of bacon, 1500 weight of iron, several barrels sugar and molasses, bags of coffee, 500 lbs. gunpowder, five sacks salt, several thousand shingles, with a variety of other articles. Thus proving by actual experiment, that even now, before the works which are progressing on the river are completed, boats may safely pass down and up, with considerable cargoes and with but little risk.

We learn also that the locks which are building at Buck-horn falls will probably all be completed in June, after which boats may pass that place loaded; and we confidently hope, that if this season should prove favorable for operations on the river, that a great part, if not the whole of it, will be sluiced before the next winter.

It gives us pleasure to record the departure of Mr. William Battle's boat Necessity, from his plantation on Neuse river, (a few miles below Cobb's mills) for Newbern. The Necessity carried to market 54 bales of cotton; and we understand, that this is not the only instance, during the present season, in which the produce of our county, transported down the Neuse, has met with a ready sale. *Ibid.*

Counterfeits.—A writer in the Cheraw Spectator states, that counterfeit one dollar notes, of the Salisbury branch of the State Bank of North-Carolina, are in circulation. They are dated 4th July, 1819, and signed Wm. H. Haywood and Wm. Polk. *Fayetteville Obs.*

Mr. Gallatin, Judge Preble, with Mr. Gallatin, jun. are at present in Washington city, "prosecuting the objects of the commission, some time since instituted, for the defence of the st[illegible] to the dis- the pro- [illegible] evening next, at [illegible] May 19. 82—

the state- be fur- orities by the swer, and the re- on the side of the United will be furnished by the first uary next, when the case will nally submitted." For this information we are indebted to the Baltimore Gazette. *Nat. Intel.*

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will be navigable by the first of July. The deep cut on this canal is said to be one of the greatest works of human skill and ingenuity in the world; the greatest perpendicular of which is upwards of seventy-six feet, the whole length four miles, and over the deepest part a bridge of one arch is thrown, with a span of two hundred and fifty feet. *Ibid.*

Gold has recently been discovered, in considerable quantities, in Burke county. A merchant from Morganton last week brought to this town, for the purpose of having it fluxed, eight or nine hundred dollars worth of fine gold, gathered in small quantities during this spring, in Burke county. It was all found in alluvial earth, either on the borders or in the beds of small streams of water. It is in fine particles; and is familiarly known as "branch gold." We understand that, as yet, science and practical skill in mining have not been applied to the business in Burke.

While in Morganton, a few weeks back, we learned that Quicksilver, in its pure state, is found in that county, in sufficient quantities to answer all the purposes of the miners in amalgamating their gold. *Western Carolinian.*

The county of Loudoun, in Virginia, contains a population of some 23,000. There has been in its jail, for near a month, neither debtor nor criminal, and litigation has diminished, within a year or two, about two-thirds. Physicians, also, have had very little occupation for the last year. Improvement is most visible in the moral habits of the community. Intemperance in drinking is regarded with obvious abhorrance. When the institutions of this country shall have been revised, and education carried home to the humble tenement of the poor man, will it not be most happy and attractive? A. B. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

The New-Orleans papers appear to be delighted with their victory over the governor of Louisiana in the case of the murderer Gayarre, whom he sought to relieve from working on the roads with the other convicts. The criminal made his first appearance in the streets on the afternoon of the 11th ult. The whole gang of convicts, under a strong guard, marched from the prison to the upper extremity of the city, and through some of the principal streets. Gayarre was conspicuous among them, and all eyes were turned upon him. His dress was not altogether the uniform of the corps. Instead of red trowsers, shirt and cap, his trowsers only were of that colour; he wore a blue roundabout, a common hat, and a black handkerchief on his head. Ever and anon he would wipe the dust from his face with a fine white cambric handkerchief. The convict to whom he was chained was a huge robust fellow, who seemed highly pleased at being placed in such respectable company. At five o'clock the gang returned to the prison, followed by a large concourse of people.

Flour was selling at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 13th ultimo, at *twelve* dollars per barrel; and but small quantities were to be obtained at that price.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. E. B. Currie, Mr. THOMAS HART, to Miss MARY THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. John Thompson.

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the subscriber's school, will close on Friday the 5th of June, and be resumed on the second Monday in August.

There will be public speaking by his pupils, on Thursday night the 4th of June, in the Masonic Hall. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited to attend.

J. Witherspoon.

N. B. Terms of his school, $67 per session, for board and tuition, paid in advance.

May 19. 82—11w

☞ The editors of the Newbern Centinel, Cape-Fear Recorder, and Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above until the 1st of August.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIET[illegible]

A MEETING of those friendly to [illegible] tion of [illegible] church [illegible] evening next, at [illegible]

May 19. 82—

CORN FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 6th of June next, at my plantation on Little River, I will offer for sale about one hundred and fifty barrels of Corn, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, for bond and approved security.

J. P. Sneed.

May 19. 82—3w

State of North-Carolina.

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1829.

Jincy P. Glenn v. *Richard Halleburton.* } Judidcial attachment. Kinchen Newman summoned as garnishee, and garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said defendant make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the courthouse in Rexborough, on the third Monday in June nex, then and there to plead or demur, judgment will be entered for the amount in the hands of the garnishee, and execution issued accordingly.

Witness, Jesse Dickens, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 75. 82—6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he is now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Spring Goods, among which are,

Super blue, black and olive Cloths and Cassimeres,
A splendid assortment of Callicoes, new style,
Silks, Cambrics, Muslins,
Ready made Clothing,
A superior assortment of Tortoise-Shell Tuck and Side Combs,
A splendid assortment of Ribbons,
Ditto ditto Ginghams,
Vestings of all kinds,
Fancy dress Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
With the usual variety of articles comprised in a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

All which he will sell low, for cash only.

R. L. Cook.

May 12. 81—

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber has received from Philadelphia, an assortment of fine Watches and Jewellery, together with a great variety of fine steel Chains, Seals and Keys, which will be sold low for cash.

Lemuel Lynch.

May 12. 81—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Samuel Hargis, has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Thomas Hargis.

May 12. 81—3w

An adjourned meeting of the

citizens of Orange county friendly to internal improvements, will be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday of May court, to consult on measures calculated to promote that all-important object.

April 21. 78—

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

HARD THINGS.

'Tis hard to love a pretty girl,
When she cares naught for ou,
And day by day to be obliged
Her witching charms to view.

'Tis hard to see our fondest hopes
Blighted while in their bloom,
To see a long-loved friend depart
Unto an early tomb.

'Tis hard to see a great mind bow
Beneath misfortune's blast,
And see the sad remains of worth
To dark oblivion cast.

'Tis hard when fortune's wont to smile,
To have her frown on you,
And then the ones you thought your friends,
Withdraw their favors too.

'Tis hard to see the rich oppress
And screw the needy poor,
And turn away with insolence,
The beggar from their door.

'Tis hard to have a wife who seem'd
All willingness and grace,
But 'fore a fortnight you are wed,
To have her slap your face.

DRESS, &c.

Do not require your dress so much to fit as to adorn you. Nature is not to be copied, but to be exalted by art. Apelles blamed Protogens for being *too* natural.

Never, in your dress, altogether desert that taste which is general. The world considers eccentricity, in great things, genius; in small things, [illegible]

[illegible] ber that none but those [illegible] ly in the field [illegible] ans were accustomed to use perfume and curl their hair.

Never let the finery of chains and rings seem *your own* choice; that which naturally belongs to women should appear only worn for their sakes. We dignify foppery when we invest it with a sentiment. To *win* the affections of your mistress appear negligent in your costume—to *preserve* it, assiduous; the first is a sign of the *passion* of love; the second, of its *respect*.

The most graceful principle of dress is neatness; the most vulgar is preciseness.

Dress contains the codes of morality—private and public. Attention is the duty we owe to others—cleanliness, that which we owe to ourselves.

Dress so that it may never be said of you, "What a well-dressed man!" —but "What a gentleman-like man!"

Nothing is superficial to a deep observer. It is in trifles that the mind betrays itself. "In what part of that letter," said a king to the wisest of living diplomatists, "did you discover irresolution?" "In its *ns* and *gs*," was the answer.

There is an indifference to please in a stocking down at heel—but there may be malevolence in a diamond ring.

He who esteems trifles for themselves, is a trifler—he who esteems them for the conclusions to be drawn from them, or the advantages to which they [illegible] be put, is a philosopher. *Belle's Chron.*

From the Portland Yankee.

Mr. Benj. Titcomb, jr. a preacher of the gospel, a man of extraordinary talents and worth, is just dead—aged forty two; leaving behind him one fact in his biography, of so much value at this particular time, that every paper of our country should assist in giving it circulation. It is this—for six or eight years of his life *he was a helpless and hopeless drunkard*. But he grew ashamed of wallowing with the beasts that perish—got up—shook off the indurated filth of eight long years—returned to life, as it were—became a preacher of the gospel, and to the last hour was an example of perfect and severe temperance. Let no man be discouraged therefore. At one time, while he was studying law with the present chief justice of Maine, he was regarded, as beyond all comparison, the cleverest young man here. Yet he was a drunkard. After this, he studied law with somebody at the eastward—he continued to rise in reputation—but was still a drunkard. It was about this time that I knew him: and I never knew a more hopeless case. There appeared to be no way of reaching him. His pride was no more, his dignity, his self-respect, his moral courage—hope itself, was extinguished. Yet he awoke; and after years of heroic self-denial, died, a sober and virtuous, and generally respected man. After all, however, his death *proceeded* from intemperance. The reformation, though it came in season for his character, came too late for his health, and he has gone down to a premature grave, under the blasting and withering curse he voluntarily fastened upon himself at period when, if he had not gone astray from the rocky paths of high and peculiar virtue, he might have been just what he pleased.

A GOOD NAME.

Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage or inherited wealth, or the patronage of friends. Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort, merely for their own gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character. On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations. The younger branches, placing a deceptive reliance in an hereditary character, neglect the means of forming one of their own, and often exist in society only a reproach to the worthy ancestry whose name they bear.

PLEASURE.

Society is not, and ought not to be, exclusively devoted to *serious* concerns. The beneficent Creator of the universe would not have adapted human beings to the enjoyment of his gifts, unless he intended that they should be enjoyed. With the law which enjoins industry comes the law of fruition. Why should the[y] be formed to n[ot] artificial be[ings] [illegible] capable [illegible] of grace[ful] ful expressio[n] cent and heaven[ly] pleasure from such sources [illegible] bidden us? Why does the gr[ass] pen, the silk-worm toil, the a[nimal] fleece return, the diamond spar[kle] the marble yield to the chisel, a[nd] the canvass catch and preserve the inspiration of genius, but to awaken human desire, inanimate industry, and reward with fruition? It is the *excess*, and the *abuse* that are forbidden.

PHILOLOGICAL AMUSEMENTS.

A writer in the Philadelphia Gazette offers the following dialogue as a remedy for the vicious habit of some persons who do not mind their *w*s and *v*s.

*V*illiam, I vant my vig.

*V*ich vig, sir?

*V*y my vite *v*g, in the vooden vig-box, vich I vore last *V*ensday vas a veek, ven I vent to the vidow *V*addle's *v*edding.

I'm very much *w*exed at your vulgarity, Mr. *W*allentine. You should say *w*g, not *v*ig. But if you are going a *w*isiting you had better take your *w*elvet cap that you had on at the last meeting of the *w*estry.

*V*ife, you are always vorrying me with your criticism upon my *v*ords. I'm not going *v*isiting, but I am going to take a *w*alk along the *w*arves, and round *V*ashington square, and perhaps I shall go as far as the *V*aterworks.

INDIAN ANECDOTE.

During the Indian wars, in New England, it was customary for those who labored at a distance from home, to go out in companies, and work for each other alternately. In the town of Farmington, one Hart, a bold man, and an expert marksman, scorned the idea of being afraid of Indians. He, therefore, went out alone, a mile from home, to hoe his corn. He, however, kept his gun always within reach and removed it from time to time and hoed around it. While he was thus at work, there came a pheasant, and sat upon a solitary tree, that stood in his field. Hart took up his gun, looked every way, took out his powder horn, put a bullet into his mouth, and shot off the bird. He loaded again in an instant and thought no more of the matter. After the close of the war, some Indians were passing through the town, when one of them stepped up to Hart. "I see you 'fore now." "When did you see me," says Hart. "Dont you know you hoe corn, way down by de river? you hoe little ways den you shoot bird, you move your gun. Well, I dare too, I see you shoot well, you load quick. I say, by an by, I shoot, I no kill you, Whoh!" (Putting a finger to either side of his head to show how Hart's bullet would have gone through) "I no shoot, I lie still!" *Philad. Souv.*

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

IT is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

FOR SALE,

6,000 lbs. BACON, and a quantity of LARD, by

Turner & Phillips.

April 21. 70—3m

The National Intelligencer,

Published in the City of Washington,
By GALES & SEATON.

THE National Intelligencer is an old established journal, at the seat of the general government. It publishes, originally, regularly and fully, the proceedings and debates of congress; also all the state papers and documents of public interest, laid before congress or originating in that body, and all the acts passed by them. These recommendations, in addition to a variety of other information which is to be found in its columns, connected with the general interests of our own country, with literature and science, and the affairs of the world at large; together with the character of general fairness which the paper has sustained under its present editors for many years, make the National Intelligencer useful, and even valuable, to all who feel an interest in the concerns of this or of other countries.

The National Intelligencer is not a party paper, but censures or approves where censure or approbation seems to be due to public measures. It supported the late administration of the general government, when the measures of that administration were such as to meet its approbation. It avows a determination, though it opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, to support the just measures of this administration, but as certainly to oppose the unjust or the pro[scriptive]. It will be, in principle, opposed to [any] administration of the government whose [measures] shall show it to have the interests of [the] party at heart, rather than the great [body] country. It is, in a word, w[ithout] [pre]s, a National paper, [and] title [from] the indepe[ndent] [and] impartial course pursued, the National Intelligencer has been denounced, and an attempt has been made to put it down, right or wrong, by [the] arm of power directed by caucus [and] the attempt is as vain as it would be [for a] modern prophet to bid the sun stand [still]. Thirty years old, this National paper is [not] in its prime, but acquires strength and [vigor] with every day of its existence.

Without having ever sought for popularity, [or] courted public patronage, the National Intelligencer enjoys already the widest circulation of any newspaper in the United States. It is read in every state and territory in the country. It is read in every capital in Europe, and possesses sources of information exceeded by no other journal.

For the first time, an effort is made to enlarge the subscription to it by sending forth this prospectus, which our adversaries in politics are expected to deal so generously with as to let it be seen, and our friends so kindly as to further our purpose with their aid and countenance. Heretofore we have hardly wished to enlarge our subscription list. Intending hereafter, however, to devote ourselves wholly to the newspaper, and to a proper improvement of "the condition of the press," we invite such further subscriptions, as, being punctually paid, will remunerate our labor and expenses.

The National Intelligencer is published daily, at ten dollars per annum payable in advance. It is published, also, for the more convenient circulation where a daily mail does not penetrate, three times a week, at six dollars per annum, payable in advance. A remittance of either of these amounts in bank paper, by mail, will ensure the prompt and regular transmission of every paper that may be ordered

Those subscribing will please to signify whether they desire the paper for a year only, and then to be stopped without farther notice, or wish it to be continued until countermanded.

Washington, March 5. 75—

State of North-Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

John Lindley, and others, vs. *Charles Millikan and wife, and others.* } Petition for partition of land.

IT appearing to the court, that Charles Millikan and his wife, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Millikan and wife to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Chatham county, to be held at Pittsborough, on the second Monday of May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed against them.

Test, Thos. Ragland, c. c. c.

Price Adv. $2 75. 73—6w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note given by me some time in January last, and payable the first of January next, to Thos. Davis, of Orange county; which note was obtained by misrepresentation of property sold me, and I am not disposed to pay it.

Daniel M. Dulany.

Onslow county, April 15th. 79—3wp

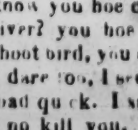
WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Boot and Shoe-making business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, of industrious habits.

Charles L. Cooley.

April 14. 77—

NORTH-CAROLINIAN



Will stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Hillsborough. For particulars see the bills.

Josiah Turner.

Feb. 10. 68—

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, *May 13.*		Fayetteville, *May 7.*		Newbern, *May 9.*		Petersburg *May 8.*	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100 a 120		150 a 175		150 a 175		125	200
Apple,		35	37	40	45	40	45	45	75
Peach,		—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	8	6	6½	5	6	6⅔	7
Beeswax,		22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,		15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,		13	14	13	16½	13	15	12½	17
Corn,	bush.	60		50		30	33	45	50
Cotton,	lb.	8	8½	7½	8	7½	8	7	9¼
Candles, mould,		15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		85		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	800		450	525	650	700	650	1000
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,		40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10250	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	33	32	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8	9	8	10	7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,		110	112	70	80	80	95	100	150
New England,		40	42	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	275		350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,		—		1000		900	1000	700	750
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,		45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	875	1000	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,		—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,		—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,		—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		250	300	—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		90	95	100		100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	30	33	22	25	35		30	33
Wine, Madeira,		—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,		—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,		—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,		—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,		—		70	80	100	120	—	

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OR FRIENDSHIPS O[illegible] FOR EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.

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A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repo[illegible]ry; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sci[illegible] Reviews, Criticisms; the Drama, the [illegible], Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the dey, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenæum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburg Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

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"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others posess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gazette.*

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☞ Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable journals in the United States, have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.

☞ New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.

A specimen of the above work may be seen at this office.

March 11. 70—

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

Thomas Scott, [illegible] vs. *Francis L. Hawks* } [illegible]

UPON motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the court, that a judicial attachment issue and be levied on the effects of said defendant [illegible] and that the same be advertised in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear and plead thereto, or judgment will be rendered against him at the next term of this court.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price Adv. $2 50. 72—6w

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

[illegible]hoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

FOR SALE,

A few likely Negroes,

Inquire of

Thomas Clancy.

March 24. 74—

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity.

Elizabeth Marshall, widow, and Mary Marshall and others, children of Thomas Marshall, dec'd. ex parte. } Petition for sale of land

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, made in this cause at March term last, I shall expose to public sale, before the court house door in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, (the same being County Court week) the following tract of land, belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Marshall, deceased, lying on Rock Creek, one of the waters of Stinking Quarter, in said county, containing by estimation two hundred and thirty-eight acres, more or less. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

J. Webb, c. M. E.

March 17. 73—

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity.

John Hicks and others, ex parte. } Petition for sale of land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of [illegible], for Orange county, made in the above cause, at March term last, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the court house door in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, (the same being County Court week,) the following tract of land, belonging to the heirs of the late William Hicks, deceased, lying and being in said county, on the waters of Eno River, adjoining the lands of John Walker, John Roberts, Joseph Allison and others, containing three hundred and forty-nine acres, after laying off the widow's dower. Bond and approved security will be required.

J. Webb, c. M. E.

March 17. 73—

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity.

Adam Wrightsell and wife, and others, ex parte. } Petition for sale of land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for said county, made in the above cause, at March term last, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the court house door in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, the same being the week of the County Court, the following tract of land, belonging to the heirs of Michael Moser, deceased, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less, lying and being on Rock Creek, in Orange county. Bond and approved security will be required.

J. Webb, c. M. E.

March 17. 73—